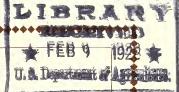
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Amun-Ra

1928

# CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS

The Best from the World's Collection Grown at

# The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn'a

# Read Carefully Before Ordering

IF YOU want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1928, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1928 only.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures certain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender, unless the letter is registered.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

Packing. Our tubers are sent out well packed and protected by sawdust and fine shavings, so that they carry well and are usually

### THE FLOWER GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY 'The Magazine With a Mission'

Edited, published and owned by Madison Cooper, Calcium, N.Y.

All that its name implies. But it is also much more. Those who are interested in outdoor activities and who aspire to better living conditions; more beautiful surroundings; and a better outlook on life; will find many useful hints, suggestions, facts and information.

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Regular Departments - Rose, Dahlia, Iris, Peony Gladiolus, Wild Flowers, Questions and Answers: The Glad Philosopher; Timely Suggestions; Month by Month; Our Eirds; Seasonable Work; Fruit Growers' Problems: The Busy Bees; The Weather: Little Stories From Life: Wayside Ramblings; and an Editorial Department with an Editorial Policy, (See other Side).

About 150 different advertisements each month make this magazine useful as a buyer's directory in floriculture and saves money and time for readers. See comments by readers on other side.

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Your reading of twelve issues of THE FLOWER GROWER will convince you that you cannot be without it and you will surely remain a permanent reader. The worth-while things told about will hold your interest.

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#### Partial Contents of a Recent Number Shows Wide Range of Subjects

The Japanese Viewpoint in the Garden. Narcissus Cultural Directions. Rustic Work for the Garden (with drawing). Seasonable Work for October (with drawing).

Fruit Department as follows: Notes on Fruit Storage. The Concord Grape.

Fall Planting of Raspberries. Storing Peaches. Tripod Stepladders. Two New Sweet Apples. Editorials with subjects as follows:

Tolerance,—Basis of all Progress. Fire Pre-vention Should be Taught. The Mind and Misguided Nature Lovers. Into the Sunlight. Handling Gladiolus Cut Flowers. "Hardyizing" Tender Plants. Disarmament Means Death. Are We Say Are We Savage? The True Living. Catalogue Makers Please Note. Generosity May not he Justice.

Poems as follows:

The Desert Primrose. One of These Days. Life's Aftermath.

'Stuhhy" of the Smithsonian (Dog story). Molly Darling (One of the old songs) Little Stories from Life (Bridwell's Department). The Glad Philosopher's Musings (Department). Size in Flowers.

Weather Department:

Seeking Ideal Vacation Weather. Great Chmatic Changes Forecast. The Weather and Static. Transplanting Trees in Frozen Ground. Summer Weather of 1926.

Dahlia Tuher Protection. Meadow Salsify for Winter Bouquets.

Making a Lawn to be Proud of.

Rose Department:

Looking After Roses. Ross Rugosa Rose in the House. Yellow-flowered Roses. The Old Roses.

Wayside Ramblings Department:

Flow-Property Rights .- Our Own and Others. ering Bulbs for the House. Score Card for Zinnias. Box of Flowers for the Sick. Making a Pansy Bed. Growing Fringed Gen-Filberts and Hazelnuts. tian from Seed. Passion Flower. Old Single Hollyhock Hollyhock Seedlings Vary. Japanese Iria.

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Timely Suggestions for October (Department).
Month by Month with the Flowers (Department). Sir Thomas Explains (Cat story). Remedy for Cut Worms.

Planting the Spring Bulbs.

A Zoo Romance (A Lion story). The Queen Bee (Bee Department). The Cultivation of Tall Bearded Irises. | Iris Dept. Siberian and Orientalis Iris

Review of the 1925 Peony Rating. Peony Dept. Planting Peonies.

Gladiolus Department:

Gladiolus Field Notes. Hardiness of the Gladiolus. Digging Bulblet Grown Gladiolus Bulbs. Depth of Planting Gladiolus in Oklahoma.

Wintering Gladiolus Bulbs. Gladiolus Baron J. Hulot and Heliotrope Glads Lose Color.

Storing Gladiolus Bulblets.

Bird Department:

Cooperation Among An Unusual Robin Home. The Birds. Young Humming Birds. My Birds Bring Compensation. Small Birds car-ried by Larger Ones. Caterpillars and Wasps.

Jimmie and Jennie ... Suggestions for Garden Clubs.

Garden Club The Amaryllis Family, Department Looking Around at Gardens.

Queries & Answers Department:

Rome Apple Storage. Forecasts. Gr Forest Fire Weather Forecasts. Growing Roses in Coldframe. Construction of Frost proof Storage. Construction or reserved. Soil for Potting Panue. 1926 Spring Weather. Soil for Potting Panue. Transplanting Irises. Peony Bloom First Year African Sattling. Transplanting Maiden Hair African Control of Creeger.

Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper Stem Rot in Asters. Narcissi Fail to Bloom. Making a Ficral Cross (with drawing).
Small House Plan Illustrated and Described.
Feeding Shelves for Birds in Winter (drawing).
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received in fine condition, which has brought in return many complimentary letters.

Our advice is to have your dahlia shipment by parcel post insured. When we have delivered them to the postoffice our responsibility ceases. In case of loss or damage, our record will enable you to collect from the postoffice. In case of damaged packages, always keep the package and contents as evidence.

If you desire your dahlias by express, charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed just as we give it below, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens. We accept fresh, clean two cent stamps for amounts up to one dollar. Larger denominations are not acceptable.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm, during week-days. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

#### SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS,

8601 Germantown Avenue,

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. Buckenham, Proprietor.

### How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your dahlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We usually begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become lopsided and unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of soils. A light well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf-mold or ashes (well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf-mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist layer of

the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal. Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require much the same conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting, see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. It conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches, a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain on each shoot; remove the others down to the second pair of leaves. After the first flower has bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms, disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless the ground is very dry or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply

of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Wnter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or long-handled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go round the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep pottatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter condition. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying

air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for draining. In the stem of the dahlia is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperate and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time

arrives.

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them

becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump, the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eye will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is

limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need staking.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows four or five feet apart and the plants two to four feet apart in the rows. This can be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the ubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and

they support each other by their massed condition in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to give us most trouble.

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran-mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Handpicking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring if powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long

as the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissue of the stem. In time, so much of the supporting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem, through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satisfactory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found most satisfactory to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible. Should the aphis attack the plants, the various nicotine preparations may be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of

Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, while one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more; the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singly into  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

### Choice Cactus Dahlias

THIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow, incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia.

- Aurora. One of the finest large dahlias for exhibition; elegant in form; perfect in type and the most exquisite coloring; reddish apricot, suffused flesh-pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the tips of the petals. .50
- Bearclaws (Staats). An American incurved cactus of enormous size, with a stiff stem. Color a clear Burgundy, profuse bloomer and one of the largest it has been our pleasure to grow. Highly recommended..... 1.00



Cactus Dahlias

- Cigarette (Bessie Boston). This variety is classed by some as a hybrid cactus. With us it comes decorative form. A very attractive variety. Color is orange red with white tips. Large blooms with good stems..... 1.00

- Daddy Butler (Bessie Boston). One of the most popular dahlias ever introduced, and a persistent prize winner all over the country. This is a large hybrid cactus of the truest form for exhibition. The many petals are perfectly rolled. The color is of the American Beauty rose shades, or rosy carmine. The reverse of the petals is a lighter tint, giving a variation of color. We know of no other dahlia like it. Stem is perfect and we never grew a dahlia which was a heavier producer of blossoms. Will last fresh a week when used as a cut flower.............................. 1.00

- Elsie Oliver (Bessie Boston). A most pleasing dahlia, fine plants and a good bloomer, color delicate shades of pink and cream . . . . . . . . . 1.25

- Etendard de Lyon (Rivoire). The flowers of this unique variety are of the hybrid cactus type, distinct in shape from all others. The petals are broad, curled and wavy and form a flower fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. The stems are long and stiff. The color is a rich,



Hybrid Cactus Dahlias

- Jersey's Radiant (Waite). Bittersweet-orange large flowers, produced on long, stiff stems; a very attractive and very much admired variety. This variety is inclined to be susceptible to the ravages of the leaf hopper and should be dusted or sprayed frequently. Hybrid cactus...... 2.00
- John Riding (Stredwick). A fine cactus of large size, perfect form, great depth, and deep rich crimson maroon in color. Fine for exhibition... .35
- Kalif (Englehardt). This colossal cactus dahlia is the creation of K. Englehardt, of Dresden, Germany, and was set out in 1914. The mammoth flowers, freely produced, are of perfect hybrid cactus type, 9 to 10 inches in diameter, held erect on strong, wiry stems, which makes them valuable for cutting as well as for garden decoration. The color is a beautiful, pure glowing scarlet. This variety has the distinction of being the first to receive the highest award of the National German Dahlia Society—a silver medal. A garden or exhibition dahlia of rare merit............50

- Lady Swaythling (Keynes). A beautiful salmon-pink, passing to amber in the centre. A large cactus and very free blooming on erect stems... .50

- Mariposa (Bessie Boston). A perfectly formed hybrid type composed of long, narrow incurved petals which twist and curl so they make an unusual flower. A delightful shade of true pink which is intensified by a deeper colored centre. A faint violet suffusion adds to the effect. The veining of the petals heightens the beauty and increases the novelty of the coloring. An absolutely firm, stiff stem, which rises at least a yard

out of the foliage. A centre which is regular and perfect throughout the season. Blooms early and keeps full of flowers the entire fall 1.00
Marguerite Bouchon (Cayeux et le Clerc). A beautiful shade of brillian yet soft rose with a very large white centre and distinctly defined white tips. The petals are long and slim, and are produced in unlimited numbers. The plant is very robust and throws the flowers far above the foliage; although the large flowers are heavier than most other cactus varieties, they carry themselves erect, on stout stems. This is one of
the most beautiful cactus dahlias
Meridian (Stredwick). Clear, light yellow; long narrow petals. A good stem and a profuse bloomer
Minamoto (Bessie Boston). A bright velvety scarlet blossom of enormous size and fine depth. Stem is long and stiff and the flower keeps its centre throughout the entire season
Ming (Bessie Boston). Large; flaming orange hybrid cactus, a very striking flower. Stems are good, and it blooms freely
Mle. Annie Marie Chantre (Rivoire). The finest, largest violet rose cactus dahlia, with long, straight petals, often cleft, on good stems. Good sturdy plant
Mrs. C. Cooper (Burrell). Immense flower with slightly incurved florets of great length. Clear cream color with outer petals suffused salmon Good centre
Mrs. C. H. Breck. A beautiful, large, free-blooming cactus. Soft yellow suffused and tipped with carmine
Mrs. Edwards (Marean). Of fine type held on strong straight stems. Color orchid, vigorous grower and free bloomer in all ways
Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith (Broomall). Creamy white, shading to a lemon ting in the center. A very large dahlia producing blooms up to 10% inches in diameter without disbudding. A profuse bloomer with flowers held well above the foliage on strong stems. Won first prize at Oakland California, for the largest flower in the show
Mrs. J. Denahy (McWhirter). Large flowers of rich, royal purple on long erect stems. Tall growing and very free flowering. A flower which is fine for either exhibition or cutting as well as a garden plant
Mrs. John L. Gardner (Fisher & Masson). A large bi-color exhibition hybric cactus of dazzling brilliancy. Blood red petals, tipped pure white, full to the center and borne on long stiff stems well above the foliage 1.50
Mrs. Margaret Stredwick (Stredwick). The coloring is a combination of tints of pinks, softening and deepening at tips and base. The form as perfect as possible, and what is more remarkable, the plants have a grand habit with strong flower stem
Mrs. Warnaar (Hornsveld). A colossal cactus of finest form and grea substance. Color, creamy white suffused apple-blossom pink. A wonderful variety for garden or exhibition. Should be in every collection50
Mt. Shasta (Stillman). A very light shell pink hybrid cactus with slightly deeper shadings of pink through the petals and a faint tinge of yellow towards the centre. Petals are long, slim and rolled at the tips, making a full, deep flower of large size, and borne on good, stiff stems. A good bloomer and very attractive
Nagel's Wonder. New Belgian creation of bright scarlet with tips and reverse gold. Petals tightly rolled and incurved
New Moon (Burns). A California hybrid cactus type. Color, canary yellow tipped white. A very free bloomer with straight stems, and possesses all good points for both exhibition and garden decoration 1.50
Nibelungenhort (Goos & Koenemann). Another magnificent colossal cactus dahlia of recent introduction. Petals are broad, more or less irregularly curled and twisted, forming rather flat, massive flowers, often measuring from 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The color is a beautiful shade of old

rose with a golden apricot suffusion. The plant is a free bloomer with long stems supporting the flowers well above the foliage. Fine for garden or exhibition
Oberon (Bessie Boston). Deep old rose with the pronounced violet suf- fusion; an exceedingly rich and attractive combination. The deep flowers of perfect hybrid cactus type, have long, strong upright stems, and re- main double the entire season
Oregon 1925 (Gill Bros). One of the finest and most distinct hybrid cactus dahlias ever introduced. The plants are unusually strong and vigorous and produce their flowers freely on long, strong stems. The foliage is deep green tinted with deep purple. The flowers are large and full and remind one of an aster blossom. The petals are not incurved, but have a peculiar side twist which gives the flower a very artistic appearance. The color is hard to describe, being a clear cut and brilliant rose carmine cerise. The color is entirely new and has caused a sensation wherever shown. The color holds up well throughout the whole season. A scarce new variety
Pennant (Stredwick). One of Stredwick's best. The form is perfect, of the pronounced incurved type, and the color a beautiful deep yet clear coral
Pierrot (Stredwick). An imported novelty of great merit. Flowers gigantic, freely produced. Color deep amber tinted brown and boldly tipped white. Plants of good, sturdy form. Should be in every collection
Pop Stewart (Fisher & Masson). This is a remarkable hybrid cactus flower of great size. It is one of the finest dahlias of its shade in existence. Color, purest lilac pink; long stiff stems
Premier Clemenceau. A rich lemon yellow about half the length of petal then shading to white at tips
Rapiere. A hybrid cactus of a pure gold shade, tinted with salmon. Very attractive; a profuse bloomer on a good bushy plant
Rival (Stredwick). Crimson-scarlet throughout. A very deep and full flower, the older florets reflexing and the younger incurving, so that quite globular blooms are formed
Rosa Bonheur (W. J. Rowe). A graceful combination of dainty form and clear color. Ivory white centre, shading to a beautiful shell-pink. Free blooming and splendid stem. The outer petals prettily twisted and curled, gives a graceful appearance. Good in color, form, texture and stem. Prize winner
Royalist (Stredwick). Color soft coral red. Flowers are very large, incurved and beautifully formed
Ruth van Fleet (Stillman). A fine, large clear canary yellow hybrid cactus dahlia, produced on long, strong erect stems. Distinctive in its class. Very satisfactory plants, tall growing
Santa Anna. One of the largest and best hybrid cactus of this shade. A beautiful salmon rose suffused with gold. The plant is of medium height and a free bloomer. The flowers are held above the dark green foliage on good stems. The petals are long and wavy which give the flowers striking form. Does very well in warm climate. The color of this new dahlia is most attractive and has won the admiration of everyone wherever shown. Fine for exhibition purposes. Won first prize for the largest dahlia at the recent California State Floral Society Dahlia Show 4.00
Seahorse (West). A golden yellow hybrid cactus dahlia of good formation with distinct white tips for at least one-fourth to one-half the length of the petals. The flower is medium to large in size, very attractive, and supported on good, stiff stems. The plant is a sturdy grower and prolific bloomer
Sentinel (Stredwick). Fine, large flowers on good, stiff stems. Petals slightly and irregularly incurving. Color is deep shade of rose with white disc at the centre

- Silverhill Park (Stredwick). The finest white cactus dahlia extant. This grand flower is large, even massive in size, beautifully incurved in form, and has a perfect centre. In fact, it combines all the points which go to make a perfect variety. The plants are strong and healthy in growth and the flower stems good. Stredwick's masterpiece........... 1.00
- Snowdrift (Howard & Smith). A very large, finely formed white cactus, with good stem, and wonderful keeping quality. American type.... .75

- Sussex (Stredwick). This variety has the narrowest florets of any in our collection, and yet withstands bad weather conditions better than many of the coarser sorts. Flowers are far above the average width and of flattish form, but the petals slightly and evenly insurve at the tips. Habit very fair, the stems being long. Color clear light yellow..................................50

- The Lion (Stredwick). A finely formed flower with incurved petals. Color is bronzy old rose suffused with yellow and salmon; very effective... .35

William G (Emmett). This is a very fine type of dahlia that will grow very large on good long strong stems. Color being henna and bronze with long wavy petals deepening in color towards the centre of the flowers, a profuse bloomer and will grow 9 to 10 inch flowers all season.... 3.00

Wodan (Goos & Koenemann). Bold, large flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; a graceful arrangement of semi-incurved tubular petals of pleasing, delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old gold in the centre.... .35

### Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.



A Typical Decorative

Alex. Waldie (Broomall).

Gives immense flowers, held erect on strong stems. In color unsurpassed; a creamy ground overlaid with delicate salmon - pink,

American Beauty. One of the most perfect decorative dahlias. Flowers of gigantic size produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage. It

is a seedling of LeColosse, and has all the vigorous qualities of its parent.  The color is a gorgeous shade of wine crimson. It is the largest crimson dahlia in existence
Amun Ra (Seal). One of the sensational dahlias and a most satisfactory
one The plants are very vigorous, clean and healthy in their growth, branch freely and have long, strong stems. The flowers are of the finest decorative type, immense in size, full to the centre, and the petals are broad and massive. The color is a glorious golden copper deepening to a rich red bronze. It is our preference in the entire list
Anna Maier (Bessie Boston). A huge decorative with flowers borne well
above the foliage on long wiry stems. Color, a pinkish red like old velvet, varying to soft yellowish red towards the centre. An unusual color combination, and the formation of the flower is most attractive .50
Azalea (Bessie Boston). A big bloom formed by many rows of long, narrow petals, giving it an unusually attractive as well as unique shape. The color is soft, creamy yellow, and the outer rows of petals are tinged with pink. Sturdy grower and prolific in flowering
Barbara Redfern (Redfern). New 1927. This is one of the biggest and
most perfect dahlias ever grown. Color is a delightful blend of old rose and old gold. Size is immense, depth is very great. Flower is borne on heavy, stiff stems. Begins blooming early and continues until the end of the season. Bushes are fairly tall, vigorous growers, and are profuse bloomers. A bouquet of Barbara Redfern has lasted nearly a week in excellent condition
Bazaar (Bessie Boston). The color is a wonderful combination of soft
chrome yellow suffused with red. Large flowers with good stems and
a very free bloomer
Ben Wilson (Murphy). An exceptionally fine variety with large flowers on
good stems. A full decorative with large, heavy petals of a bright buff, heavily shaded with rich red and tipped yellow. A good plant and fine for garden or exhibition
Billionaire (Stillman). One of the largest flowers yet produced. The color
is a beautiful golden orange-vegetable gold-and the petals are very
massive and loosely assembled. The plants are medium in height, making good, stout bushes, which are very profuse in flowering. Stems are long and hold the flowers well above the foliage
Black Jack (Dressler-Hodgens). An extremely large flower on very long
stems. The color is a deep velvety maroon, almost black, which does not sunburn. Plants are tall and robust and filled with blooms throughout the second
the season
stems
Blue Lady (Seal). An extremely large flower of an unusual shade of bluish
lavender without a trace of the pink tones, and the petals shade to white
at their base. The large blossoms are held above a low growing bush
on long stems and keep well when cut
Bluenose (Bissell). Large, lavender with white line through petal; long stiff stem
Breeze Lawn. Fiery vermilion; perfect form with good, full centre. Often over 8 inches in diameter
Bronze Doazon. Similar in all respects to the well-known Souvenir de Gustave Doazon except in color, which is a beautiful rich orange bronze. Vigorous grower with uniformly large flowers
Bob Newcomb (Superior). Extra large flower, full to the centre, and of great
depth. The color is plum and burgundy tones. Flowers eight to ten
inches without fertilization. It has an unusually long, stiff stem, attaining a height of six feet. This is a profuse bloomer with dark green foli-
age, making it a desirable cut flower which remains double to the end of
the season. While starting to bloom early in the season, it is also a late
bloomer, which makes it very valuable for commercial purposes 1.50

Bronze Giant. The name describes this dahlia better than we can. Color a rich browny bronze, almost globular in form on stout stems. Dwarf growth
Cambria (West). A gigantic, full decorative of massive proportions with broad petals of good substance. Color is a rich rose pink toning to lighter and becoming white at the centre. The stems are long and stiff, holding the flower upright, and the plant is a profuse bloomer. One of the best of recent introduction, and stock is scarce
Carmencita (Bessie Boston). A very beautifully formed flower of large size, and a profuse bloomer. Color clear yellow, distinctly penciled with bright scarlet. Plants of good habit with long, strong stems
Catharine Wilcox (Marean). A flower of refined form and a most attractive color; white, points of the petals tipped cerise. Flowers above medium in size, and the plant a very strong grower and a free bloomer50
Champagne (Bessie Boston). Color those delightful, warm autumn shades. varying from a burnished copper to a dull golden champagne and chamois. Stem is heavy and holds the massive flower absolutely upright, and the bushes are plentiful producers of blooms. The largest flower of this well-known raiser. Unusually fine for exhibition 1.50
Charity Slocombe (Slocombe). Beautiful, glistening white flowers, freely produced on long stems. Petals curled and twisted, 8 inches or more in diameter
Charm (Marean). The color is a very pleasing shade of burnt orange shading to yellow. The flowers are large, on good stiff stems, full to the centre. A vigorous grower with dark stems and heavy dark green foliage. A fine garden dahlia
Chieftain (Slocombe). A gigantic flower of the finest form. Extra free flowering on long, strong stems. Color is a beautiful shade of crimson marked with pale yellow. An exquisite variety. Plants of the best habit. Fine for exhibition
City of Lawrence (Reed). Here we have one of the best yellow decoratives ever produced. Extra large, full, deep flower, on good stems, free bloomer, strong growing plant, great exhibition and cut flower
Copper King (Marean). Most wonderful flower of enormous size, held erect on straight, strong stem, this magnificent bloom has tubular petals of copper and yellow with distinct reverse of light red. This is one of the fines Marean creations. A prize winner where shown in 1925 5.00
C. W. Hayden. A very fine, rich purple. Flowers are very massive and of enormous size; plants strong and vigorous growers and for exhibition it is a wonderful variety
Dakota (Marean). An extraordinary exhibition flower, enormous flowers standing erect on stout, strong stems; color is a shade of flame; it is a powerful flower, distinct and a prize winner. Vigorous grower and a free bloomer
Daughter of the Nile (Matthiesen). A dainty hydrangea pink of solid color, which does not bleach, enveloped in an amethyst sheen noticed only in an artificial light. Flowers very large, beautifully formed, with broad petals of good substance, full centered, and stand up on extra long stiff, straight stems. Plants are stocky and grow about four feet in height. 3.00
D. M. Moore (Wilmore). An enormous full flower of a deep velvety maroon, almost black, with a metallic lustre. Dwarf habit
Don Williams (Doolittle). A seedling of Earl Williams, of a beautiful new shade of lavender, each petal being tipped snow white. Fine stems, low-growing plant. Attracts a great deal of attention in exhibitions 2.00
Dorothy Robbins. One of the largest and finest, of a distinct autumn shade, deep buff, suffused orange red. Blooms are giants on long, upright stems
Dr. Flood. Red, with small, white petals, mixed, making it a most unusual flower

- Dr. Marshall A. Howe (Broomall). A magnificent large light pink, edge of petals a shade darker; flowers nine inches in diameter. For beauty of form and color it has no equal. This variety is not good for cutting, but for garden and for exhibition it will be hard to beat. Height, 3 feet. 2.00

- El Dorado (Bessie Boston). The size, stem and color of this variety are of the best, the three most important characteristics in a dahlia. The immense golden blooms stand erect and look you in the face. The flower has great depth as well as diameter, and is full of substance. The plants are vigorous and productive. This was the winner of the First Prize in the 1922 San Francisco show for the best six dahlias of California origin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
- Eliza Clarke Bull (Bessie Boston). This is one of the biggest and deepest flowers of its color. The form is perfect and the petals are just enough irregular to prevent it from being stiff. It has, however a heavy, firm stem, which carries the flower erect and out of the foliage. Blooms generously on bushes of medium height. Color pure white....... 4.00
- Ellinor Vanderveer (Seal). An incomparable dahlia of exquisite beauty and great size. The large blossoms of glowing, satiny rose pink are of great depth and substance and are held far above a tall sturdy bush on exceptionally long, stiff stems. There is no surplus leafage and with ordinary disbudding every flower is perfect. This dahlia is said by many to be the best California dahlia ever put on the market...................................2.50
- Emma Groot (Holland Decorative). This grand dahlia is without doubt the most sensational dahlia originated in Holland since Insulinde and it will be fully as popular if not more so. In color it is a soft deep lilac with deeper reverse. As bloom develops color lightens and becomes more beautiful. Flowers are enormous, borne on top of long, rigid stems.

Shape is similar to that of Insulinde, but petals are broader and more symmetrical. Habit of growth is identical to that of Jersey's Beauty. 1.00
Eva Williams (Fisher & Masson). An exhibition decorative of amethyst color with slight silver shadings, full centre, upright and rigid, free bloomer, stems good
Everett Wright (Finger). A fine decorative of good habit. The large full flower is composed of broad shell petals of a buff overcast with a lavender glow and speckled and splashed with crimson maroon. One of the best variegated varieties
Faith Garibaldi (Bessie Boston). Introduced by Bessie Boston in 1925 and won First Prize for best fifty blooms. This immense, deep rose decorative is a flower of great substance and of perfect formation. It does not require heavy disbudding for immense blooms. The stem is exceptionally
strong and carries the flower high above the foliage. The blossoms last indefinitely on the bush and nearly a week in the house. This dahlia has won many prizes in different parts of the country
Fireburst. This gigantic decorative dahlia is a seedling of the well-known French gem, Le Colosse, and one of the largest. The flower is more flatly built, has broader and longer petals, and color is a more intense scarlet, with a light shade of orange red. It produces flowers which frequently measure 8 to 9 inches in diameter, supported on long stems. It is fine for exhibition and absolutely distinct as the finest scarlet giant decorative dahlia in existence
Firelight (Marean). Beautiful large flower, yellow with points of petals tipped orange; splendid long stiff stems. A very fine variety 3.50
Florence Finger (Finger). A full heavy decorative of the most attractive shade of pinkish lavender. Giant flowers fine for exhibition
Fordhook Charm (Burpee). Truly a charming flower of a distinct shade of coral-red suffused with bronze and shaded with a suspicion of yellow. The reverse of the petals shows an old rose cast
Fordhook Radiance (Burpee). The combination of exquisite coloring, size, form, and good habit of this magnificent dahlia is hard to beat. The flowers are of immense size, refined form, and are carried on long, stiff stems. The color is bright peach-red, suffused with metallic bronze. There is just a suspicion of soft salmon on the outer petals and a touch of buff-orange on the inner petals
Fordhook Victory (Burpee). A giant decorative dahlia, with most attractive well-formed blooms, carried on strong and sturdy stems. Even under ordinary garden culture, the flowers attain an unusually large size. The petals are well placed and of substantial texture. Fordhook Victory is destined to become a favorite variety, as most dahlia-lovers will appreciate its rich outstanding color. The blooms are a lovely shade of rich tyrian-rose
Fort Washington (Rindfleisch). In this dahlia we have one of the best, a wonderful growing plant with flowers that grow 10 inches without forcing on stems two feet long. A very free bloomer. Color is a very deep maroon
Frances Seaman (Broomall). Silvery rose-pink, large finely formed flowers held erect on fine stems; sure to become a favorite. Height, 3 feet 1.00
<b>Freckles</b> (Maytrott). Buttercup yellow, streaked and penciled garnet, some flowers all garnet, on erect stems. A very early and profuse bloomer .50
Futurity (West). A fine, large flower of good shape, held on erect, stiff, long stems. Color a most attractive shade of shrimp pink and old rose. A wonderful cut flower; prolific bloomer and greatly admired. Stock is scarce
Gertrude Manda. Grandest peach-blow shade

- Howitzer (Bessie Boston). The largest fancy decorative dahlia. Golden yellow splashed and penciled red. Truly a giant and one of the showiest flowers in the garden. The plants are vigorous growers and give an abundance of bloom. One of the best for exhibition........... 1.50

Immense. True to its name, it is one of the most beautiful. The flowers are full and of great substance, spreading out flat. Color a watered white, beautifully streaked with bright cerise. A very desirable garden plant
Insulinde (Hornsveld). A fine, large flower on a good, stiff stem. Petals are curled and twisted, making a good flower for decoration. One of the new Holland creations. Color is a very deep gold with bronze suffusion
<b>Islam Patrol</b> (Davies). Very dark, velvety scarlet, tipped and flushed with gold. One of the outstanding California dahlias at all the eastern exhibitions. Wonderful long stem, especially fine keeper 2.00
Jane Selby (Bessie Boston). Giant flowers of great substance and beautiful formation, delicate mauve in color, on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Plants very large and vigorous. One of the finest exhibition sorts
Jersey's Beacon (Waite). A decided novelty of Chinese scarlet with a paler reverse, giving a two-toned effect. An exhibition flower of vigorous growth, excellent stem. Awarded silver medal for best new seedling at exhibition of New York Horticultural Society, 1924. A veritable giant
Jersey's Beauty (Waite). This beautiful pink, introduced in 1924, has made good, and the dozens of testimonials that have come from enthusiastic growers of it testify to the truth of every claim made for it. It is proclaimed the finest pink dahlia in existence. The flowers are perfect in shape, and are borne on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. A profuse bloomer, and a splendid keeper when cut. Certificate A. D. S., 1923
Jersey's Jewel (Waite). Very large long-petaled flowers of a beautiful mallow pink, fine stem. Splendid exhibition variety, especially for "Largest Class Entries." Cert. A. D. S., 1923
Jersey's King (Waite). Begonia rose; large, broad-petaled flowers on splen-
did stems; a favorite with all who have grown it
Jersey's Sovereign (Waite). A shade of color that few can describe. According to Ridgeway's chart it is a salmon-orange. A very vigorous grower with dark foliage which is very resistant to the ravages of the leaf hopper; a splendid cut flower for basket work
J. K. Alexander (Alexander). A colossal dahlia of great merit, a seedling from Le Colosse, of which it is the identical counterpart in all except color. The gigantic flowers are borne on long, stiff stems well above the foliage; plants of fine habit like the parent. Color a royal shade of rich, clear, violet-purple, which deepens as the flower matures. Highly recommended for all purposes
John Alden (Hodgens). Royal purple and the best dahlia of its color of any type. Flowers large and full, with clossed centre throughout the season. Incomparable, long, stout, and leafless stem. Splendid for cutting
John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white 1.00
John Tozer (Maytrott). Flowers of large size and perfect form throughout the season, held on long, stiff stems. Color is a Bishop's violet
Joonkheer Boreel van Hoogelanden (Hornsveld). A very large flower of
great substance. Terra cotta and buff shaded with golden yellow. Plant has a fine habit of growth and is very free blooming. One of the best for exhibition. One of the finest of the Holland introductions, and

- Laddie (Broomall). An excellent dahlia for exhibition or cutting. Large, well-formed flowers of wonderful substance on rigid, erect stems. Color, soft sulphur yellow at centre, shaded and suffused rose and tan. A dahlia of real merit.
- Lady Betty (Marean). This lovely dahlia was so named in honor of Judge Marean's wife, being a great favorite selected by her from his thousands of seedlings. It is a very large, finely formed flower, produced on a long, stiff stem, of a most attractive and lovely color. It is a creamy white but a pinkish suffusion is spread as a haze over the flower............ 1.00

- Mabel B. Taft (Bessie Boston). The flower is very large, has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it great beauty, as well as massiveness. The color is yellow, suffused with pinkish apricot, lighter in the centre and shading deeper towards the outer petals. It is particularly beautiful under artificial light. The stems are long, straight and stiff. A luxuriant grower and a prize winner. . .50

- Marcella Gill (Gill Bros.). A clear, soft pink variety that is delightful as a cut flower, with long stems holding the flowers rigidly erect. The form is a perfect decorative and will become a great favorite with florists. An abundant bloomer, and the flower lasts well when cut. . .50

- M. F. Heaphy (Murphy). A 1925 introduction which was very much admired. Color, maroon or royal purple. Fine growing plant, good stems and free bloomer. A giant massive bloom, fine for exhibition..... 3.50
- Mina Burgle (Burgle). A seedling which originated near Berkley, California, named for the wife of the originator. Flowers are large, massive and of remarkable beauty. Color is a rich, luminous dark scarlet. Plants vigorous, with long, wiry stems and blooms in great abundance.... .25
- Moloch (Stredwick). Huge flowers with florets flattish and broad at the tips. Color is fiery orange-scarlet throughout. Blooms carried on great long stems. Very striking and attractive. Very fine habit of growth... .25
- Mons Le Normand (Charmet). A sensational giant of French origin. Flower is a large, shaggy monster with full massive centre, borne on long, stiff stems. Color yellow with points of petals tipped white, sometimes vivid scarlet. Sometimes the bloom is yellow striped and spotted scarlet. . .50

- Mrs. Eleanor Martin (Pelicano). One of the finest dahlias introduced recently. Blooms are very large on long stiff stems. The form of the

- Our Country (Stillman). The ground color of this wonderful new decorative dahlia is a very deep purple and the florets are heavily tipped with white. It is a mammoth flower, very deep with a never failing centre. The colors run very uniform, and it has never been known to produce solid purple or white flowers, as is so often the case with variegated dahlias. Plant or has a very fine vigorous habit of growth...................................1.50

- Queen Josephine (Seal). A rich royal purple, suffused with white, with two veins of white running through each petal. The outer petals are of a velvety texture. The blooms stand erect on long, stiff stems, above the tall growing, vigorous bush. Particularly useful for cutting, and used as a background for the new shades of pink lately introduced as Kittie Dunlap, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, Mrs. Carl Salbach, etc..................................50

- Radio (Sampson). This new variety attracted a great deal of attention in the shows last season. The color blood red edged and tipped with yellow, a color combination that attracts immediate attention. The plant is a strong grower and the immense blooms are held erect on stout rigid stems.. 2.00

- Rosa Nell (Broomall). A magnificent dablia of immense size, and clear carmine rose in color. Petals broad and very numerous, giving a full, heavy flower of the finest form, on excellent long stem. The plant has an ideal habit and is free flowering. A novelty of the greatest merit. .75
- R. T. Edwards (Marean). One of the finest in our collection; true to type; extra large flowers, carried on stout stems. Color: Most pleasing shade of pink with a distinct reverse plum. A very fine dahlia.......... 2.00

- Sanhican's Bluebird (Fisher & Masson). It has a bloom of gigantic proportions and perfect in form. The color is a most uncommon shade, at

least, uncommon blending. The outer petals at maturity are bright violet-
blue, while the centre retains the violet tint, the nearest approach to a
blue dahlia, the whole forming an uncommonly handsome flower. Strong
wiry stem. A 1925 introduction that has proven a great succes wher-
ever grown

- Sanhican's Gem (Fisher & Masson). A grand specimen of a giant decorative. Color is a delightful shade of old rose, thickly suffused with amber in the young state, at maturity it is a clear old rose shade; petals are
- Sanhican's Magnate (Fisher & Masson). As the name indicates, one of the big fellows of the Dahlia Kingdom. Exhibition decorative of a pale amaranth pink; face of petal tinged with a deeper shade; reverse of petals a solid claret color, heavily veined. The large flowers are held erect on stiff stems, free bloomer, medium height plants, dark green foliage. Awarded Certificate of Merit by Dahlia Society of N. J., 1925, with a score of 85 ...... 4.00
- Sanhican's Monarch (Fisher & Masson). A dazzling exhibition decorative dahlia, of a deep Tyrian-rose color at centre of flower, shading to a lighter tone at points of petals. A deep flower that never shows the centre either early or late. Free-bloomer, having dark green foliage and black canelike stems, which hold the flower perfectly erect out of foliage. Medium tall habit of growth. One of the most admired flowers in the exhibit in New York, especially good for exhibition on account of keeping qualities ...... 3.00
- Sanhican's Rose (Fisher & Masson). A beautiful flower of a clear, deeprose-pink, rounded petals which curl and take away the stiffness of a true decorative. Flowers large enough for beauty and cutting but not an exhibition dahlia. Flowers held erect on rigid stem and are a joy to behold in the garden on account of the many blooms out at one time. A truly lovely flower for those who value beauty above size. Awarded Certificate of Merit by Dahlia Society of N. J., trial garden, 1925,
- Sanhican's Ruby (Fisher & Masson). A color and bloom that are sure to succeed on the exhibition table. Color is deep shade of "pigeon's blood"
- San Mateo (Bessie Boston). One of the best exhibition dahlias of true form, the largest and handsomest fancy or bi-colored dahlia. A deep yellow heavily striped and splashed scarlet; of great substance, fine formation
- Senorita (Lohrman). Immense blooms of a rich dark, red, good stem, in-
- sheen on a long stiff stem growing from a nice constructed plant, a most profuse bloomer, one that will surely make a big hit............. 10.00
- Shudow's Lavender (Bessie Boston). One of the sensational new dahlias which is a decided acquisition. The plants are very robust and tall with delicate lace-like foliage. The stems are long, straight and stiff, supporting the gigantic flower well above the foliage. The flower is a fine, massive, rather flat decorative with the massive petals curled and twisted artistically and the color is a beautiful silvery lavender tinting to white, more marked in the early part of the season, but less as the season advances, and the outer edges near the tips darker. Free bloomer all sea-
- Snowdrift (Broomall). A giant white with broad, waxy, pointed petals, forming a very full, deep built flower. Vigorous bushy plant, very
- Sonne von Fellbach. Soft primrose yellow; yery large flowers, often 8 inches

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon (Bruant). Of mammoth proportions, and under ordinary cultivation will produce flowers 6 inches across, and can be grown to measure full 9 inches. Of free growth, profusely flowering, and beautiful red in color
Stacy-Trent (Fisher & Masson). A flower of remarkable size and charming
color. It is a clear rosy pink; every floret is delightfully curved, and perfectly placed. All who saw this on our exhibition stands openly remarked the points we emphasize above. A splendid cut flower type
St. Francis (Bessie Boston). Soft cream color brightened with a pinkish
glow on the outer petals, creating a delightful blossom which can be used for all purposes. A flower which will be most useful when cut owing to its keeping qualities and rigid stem. Admirable for exhibition because of its size, and incomparable in the garden because of its beautiful coloring and freedom in producing flowers
Stunner (Broomall). Immense canary yellow flowers of the finest form, and
carried on perfect stems. One of the best yellow decoratives of its color. Plants are unusually sturdy growers, and with good soil and liberal treatment it is bound to create a sensation
Sulphur Queen (Roach). One of the outstanding dahlias in my garden this
season. Flowers are large, grow from eight to nine inches in diameter full to the centre, all season, held on long stiff stems well above the foliage. Very profuse bloomer and very strong growing plant. This dahlia should be in all dahlia growers collections. The color is a beautiful shade of permanent or sulphur yellow
Susan G. Tevis (Bessie Boston). This is a variety that produces an abun-
dance of flowers throughout the season. It is among the first to bloom and holds size to the end of the season. The color is best described as a deep shade of lilac with a bluish sheen; a very large, graceful bloom of fine depth; a vigorous grower with fine, healthy foliage 2.00
Tanforan (Bessie Boston). A huge scarlet with peculiar twisting and curling
petals. True it is another red, but this is the most popular color with
the average man, and the dahlia is a man't flower. Seventy-five per cent of our customers are men. Tanforan is a towering bush which
carries a wealth of bright blooms all the fall months. The rigid stems
hold the big deep blossom upright. Its centre formation is perfect at all
times
Tango (Lohrmann). Showy orange bronze; distinct and attractive color; large, very double flower with pointed petals, long, stout stems and
strong, upright growth. Very lasting when cut
The Bashful Giant (Marean). The largest bloom we have. Wonderful for
exhibition where size is one of the requisites; it is also of great merit
for its beautiful color, being an apricot with golden shadings. Should
be in every exhibition collection
The Emperor (Marean). This distinguished dahlia, has found its way into
most of the best collections, and is still a favorite with those who are
fond of the maroon colors. Flowers are large and impressive and sel-
dom burn

Theodore Vail (Bessie Boston). A splendid California novelty. Large, full flowers of fine form; old gold shading to apricot. Plants have a sturdy,

- Valley Forge (Greinberg). This large, greatly admired dahlia is held on very stout and erect stems. Color, light purple lightly suffused white..... 1.00 Vanity Fair (Mastick). Another result of English and Holland hybridiza-

- Winfield Slocombe (Slocombe). The most beautiful orange colored dahlia to date. The centre a beautiful golden shading to burnt orange, giving the entire flower a unique and handsome color. Perfect in form, color, stem and foliage. Produces an abundance of blooms early and late..... 1.00

# Peony-Flowered Dahlias

THIS class had its origin in Holland and was named on account of its resemblance to the Japanese Peony. Flowers are large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the "Art Dahlias."

Agnes Boston (Bessie Boston). A rare dahlia and one that is especially fine for exhibition. The color which is unusual is a royal purple toning to white, streaked in fine lines. The flower is a lovely open peony, with long, curly petals, and attains the largest size. We have had the terminal bud with its two laterals all open at the same time, and each over 9 inches in diameter. Without disbudding, it forms wonderful clusters, with the flowers poised upon the stems as gracefully as butterflies..... 3.50

Bertha von Suttner (Hornsveld). This is one of the finest peony dahlias. It received an award of merit at Amsterdam. Very similar to H. Hornveld, having long stems supporting massive flowers of pleasing form, often over 8 inches in diameter, the beautiful curled and twisted petals, giving a delicate and graceful flower. The color is a beautiful shade of



A Typical Peony

Bianca (Hornsveld). Large flowers of the peony cactus type of a lovely pink lavender color, very freely produced on long, stiff stems; good in every way. .50

Bluebird (Bessie Boston). Quite an exceptional color of the deepest tone of mauve or lilac, which in certain lights has a bluish sheen. A simply huge blossom held on stems long and

Chanson (Bessie Boston). The color of this large, heavy peony is an entirely new one—deepest lilac with a bluish sheen. Petals are numerous and it has a strong, erect stem, excellent for exhibiting and cutting...... 1.00

- Duchess of Brunswick (Hornsveld). A large flower of beautiful reddish brown shading from the centre to a rich apricot. Unique in form... .50

- Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine.............................50

- Iliamna (Mastick). Pale salmon pink with yellow shadings. Size and shape of Duchess of Brunswick. A free bloomer with strong stems...... .50

- Madame J. Coissard (Charmet). A very beautiful shade of deep carmine crimson or French purple passing to white at the centre, and more or less overlaid with white. Flowers very large; a very striking variety... .50
- Maple Leaf (Sheffield). A good size graceful peony with long stem. Color is a varying combination of gold yellow and red in all the varying colors of the brilliant maple leaf touched by frost. One of the most free blooming dahlias we have and the most gorgeous flower in the garden..... .50

- Mrs. Jessie Seal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems long. .50

- Oregon Russet (White). Of huge size and beautiful, informal shape with curling petaloids around centre. Early and profuse bloomer with splendid stems, lasting exceptionally well as a cut flower. A distinct and very attractive color hard to describe. The centre of flower is a rich golden ochre, quickly blending to bronzy salmon and heavily shaded sunset red on outer half of petals. Medium height. A wonderful "wonder"... 1.00

- Pearl Ruggles (Ruggles). One of the 1920 introductions. The flowers are carmine rose suffused on a white ground shading to a light pink at the outer edge of the petals. The bright flowers are poised high out of the bushes on long stems and have the tiny petals curled around the centre, making it a very desirable addition to he peony class. The plants are tall and vigorous. One of the attractive flowers for exhibition.... 1.50

- Rising Beauty (McWhirter). A 1922 introduction. A very attractive combination of brightest scarlet (dazzling) and gold. Immense blooms on long, straight stems. Invaluable for exhibition, and a splendid cut flower. Its beautifully curled petals make a wonderfully fine shaped flower. This variety is a great improvement on the Geisha; it is brilliant. Has a record as a prize winner . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50
- **Sunstar.** A large, open flower of a bright, rosy crimson passing to yellow at the centre. A very attractive flower resembling the Geisha in form. .25

Vivandiere (Bessie Boston). Very large blooms with good stems. Color is a beautiful shade of cerise carmine, with a velvety sheen which is very attractive. A very free bloomer and good for exhibition.......... 1.00

## Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continuous bloomers; the dahlias of our grandmother's gardens.



A Typical Show Dahlia

Dreer's Yellow (Dreer).
This beautiful show dahlia is perfect in form, having long, straight stems which carry the flowers well above the foliage. The flowers open slowly, forming a ball often measuring five to six inches in diameter. The back petals are firm and tight and remain in good condition for several days after the flower is fully opened. The form is the same as that of Dreer's White, and the color is a deep, rich, sulphur yellow .. .50

Estelle Christy. The finest yellow show dahlia. Flowers of the largest size and absolutely perfect in form, on

Ethel Squires. A very large, massive flower on long, strong stems. Vigorous plants with clear orange scarlet flowers. One of the best..... .25

in diameter, of a clear violet rose, striped and spotted purple. Still a scarce variety
Geo. W. Gero. A lovely, large, bright pink, perfectly quilled on extra good stems
Gloire de Paris (Cayeux et le Clerc). A gem. A giant flower of deep scarlet suffused purple. Large shell petals. Bold and very showy. Scarce. 1.00
Glory of Argonne (Maytrott). The most beautiful pink and white show dahlia grown. Color, delicate violet rose passing to white at the centre, perfect, even form on erect stem. Fine for cut flower or exhibition50
Goldfinder (McWhirter). A very large yellow tipped in the centre with red. A very perfect ball-shaped flower, and free blooming
Gold Medal (Keynes). Brightest canary yellow striped, penciled and overlaid with vermilion; flowers massive and full, beautifully quilled. A good, free bloomer and a brilliant gem; fine for the garden or exhibition50
King of the Shows (Stillman). Deep butter yellow of a solid color throughout. Every petal is most perfectly quilled and uniquely formed. A mammoth flower on long stems. It is without doubt one of the very finest of show dahlias
white
Mrs. Susan Wilson. One of the largest of this class. The flowers are perfect in form and of a beautiful burnt orange in color. A fine exhibition sort
Purple King (Gill). Giant flowers of deep, rich purple maroon; long quilled petals; fine stems
Purple Duke. A fine colossal dahlia, a seedling of Grand Duke Alexis, with heavy cup-shaped petals and evenly quilled to the centre, similar to the parent variety. Color is a deep, rich, royal purple which never fails to attract attention
Tom Jones (West). Creamy yellow ground edged and suffused rose. A large, fine flower with shell petals and full high centre. New and distinct. Very fine. True stock still rare
Uncertainty. Varies from white marbled blush and carmine to solid crimson-maroon on the same plant, with intermediate variegations
Vivian (Comstock). One of the most admired of the new show dahlias. The fine, large regular flowers are white edged with rose pink—a wonderful blend of colors. Looks most refreshing; takes the eye of everyone25
W. Rawson (Johnson). An exceptionally fine shaped, massive, large, double flower, often measuring seven inches in diameter; produced on long, stiff stems. The petals are regular and beautifully quilled; color is a pure white delicately overlaid with amethyst blue. A variety that pleases all
Yuban. Yellow, striped and speckled red. Immense bloom
Continue and Cinala Dahlina

# Century and Single Dahlias

THE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. The centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged.

**Eckford Century.** Very large flowers produced in abundance on long stiff stems. Color is white spotted and penciled with pink and crimson. . .20

Rose Beauty (Gill Bros.). A very large flower of great substance on strong, erect stems. Color, deep rich rose suffused with a golden sheen at the centre
Rose-Pink Century (Peacock). Flowers of a clear rose-pink color; the plant is a strong grower, an exceptionally free bloomer, on long, stiff stems: fine for cutting
Tango Century (Maytrott). A very beautiful flower of cadmium yellow shaded orange scarlet. Good cut flower
Choice Collarette Dahlias
THIS type originated in the Jardin de la Tete d'Or, Lyons, France. The flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals and surrounding the centre a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collarette is usually of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.
Ami Cachet. A brilliant orange of large size, with pure yellow collar. Very distinct, and a great favorite
gold. Flowers are very large and of distinct form
Double Pompom Dahlias
THIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling well the demand for cut flowers.
Adrienne. Crimson scarlet, slightly tipped yellow, a round compact flower
Anita (Bernhard). Old rose

Anna von Schwein. The color is a most deficate shade of light pink, with
out a trace of lavender, and blends off to a nearly white centre; a shade
which we have not had in a pompom. The flowers are small, or abso-
lutely perfect formation and stay so until the end of the season50
Annie Doncaster (West). Yellow base suffused with pearly pink; small and neat flower
Arthur (Bessie Boston). Brilliant scarlet. Small and well formed65
Bantam (Hennig-Bessie Boston). New 1926. Very dainty. Small and well formed. Very long stems. Floriferous. Novel color of brownish red.
Desirable in every way 1.00
Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the neatest form
Billee (Bessie Boston). New. Small scarlet bloom of the best form for ex-
hibiting
Billie Lece. Buff yellow tipped lightly with salmon rose
Billy Fletcher. Rose. Very small
Bobby. Plum color; one of the best
Brunette. The centre of this little dahlia is a pale pink, in a circle as large
as a five cent piece. Around this to the outer edges the petals are
crimson, making an especially attractive flower
Candy Kid. Coral pink shading to lavender with perfect stem
Censor. Plum purple; very small and of neatest form
Dandy (Bessie Boston). Orange, very free
<b>;</b> (,,,
Daries of Italia (11 cot). Darie vervety marcon, amost statement in the
Dee Dee (Estes). A decided acquisition in this new lilac
Donovan (West). White and purple
Douglas Tucker (Keynes). Golden yellow with crimson centre and edges.
Very perfect form and abundant bloomer
<b>Eileen</b> (Keynes). A rare pompom. White, tipped with lilac. Perfect formation. Fine for cutting or for the garden. Unusually fine
Ernest Harper. Coral red
Fashion. Orange
George Ireland (West). A very perfect little flower of dainty mauve color, borne very freely on long stems
Glow (Cheal). Rich coral color
Golden Queen (Alexander). The best yellow pompom to date. Finely
quilled and perfect flower
Goldie (Estes-Seal). Pure gold in color. A tiny flower of perfect exhibition type, with long, stiff stems making it unexcelled for cutting50
Grus am Wien. Crushed strawberry; a distinct color and form
Guiding Star. Pure white, notched petals
S
sman, mei, isimed, or but deepening to be minimed.
Helen Cottrell (Seal). New. A perfect flower of a light or baby pink50
Joan (Bessie Boston). A beautifully formed small blossom of clear yellow suffused with pinkish red. Extra fine
Johnnie (West). One of the neatest in form and of a rich, dark maroon red.  Very small and fine for the buttonhole
Kim (Bessie Boston). An orange which will hold its centre where it is
warm
Leda Beeler (Hodgens). New. Tiny, compact lavender with very long stems. Prolific bloomer throughout the entire season
Lilias (Seal). One of the loveliest pompoms. Cream ground heavily suf-
fused with pink with a lilac sheen. Very beautiful
Little David (Twitchett). The deepest shade of orange. Small, perfectly shaped blossom. Very free blooming. One of the best

Little Joe. Pretty shade of deep cerise. Exceptionally long, stiff stems.  Good formation and a splendid cut-flower
Little Lloyd. A deep burnt orange to amber shade in perfect stem50
Lloyd Hickman (Hodgens). A distinct new color of old rose. An ex-
ceptional cut flower because of its length of leafless stem
Macbeth (Keynes). The daintiest and loveliest of all pompoms. White
tipped pink. Very rare. Perfect formation. Beautiful for garden and
cutting
Madeline. Pale yellow, edged purple
Marietta. Deep rosy crimson, fine for cutting
Midget (West). Small salmon pink
Mike (Bessie Boston). A charming color of burnt orange, small and good
form
Montague Wooten (Turner). White, edged and shaded lake
Mrs. J. J. Klyn (Westerbeek & Klyn). A most beautiful bright, deep
orange. Finest form and a good companion to Belle of Springfield.
Very attractive
Neatness (West). A creamy tan
Nemesis. Red with white edges. Very good for cutting
Nerissa (Turner). A splendid shade of lovely pink that appeals to every one. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; pro-
fuse bloomer and always in great demand
Nora Reynolds. Indian red. Small and neat
Olga (Sheffield). Scarlet red, small round compact bloom, very free
bloomer
Ora (Sheffield). White, yellow base with lavender tip, one of the very
best
Patsy (McWhirter). 1926 introduction. Golden bronze tipped cherry. Small
well formed blossoms. Good stems and a free bloomer
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Phoebe (Keynes). Orange tipped scarlet; very attractive
Pride (Alexander). A very deep crimson scarlet flower which is a model of perfection
Rena (Sheffield). Pink cerise
Reno (Bessie Boston). Beautiful old rose, shading to old gold. Attractive
new coloring in pompoms; good
<b>Rosa.</b> Lilac
Rothaut. Deep carmine scarlet. Fine cutting variety
Sammy. Popular shade of gold. Good for cutting
Scarlet Gem. Just as its name implies. Bright scarlet of very fine form25
Snowbird. A fine white, grand stem
Snowclad. A fine pearl white, best white pompom
Sunset. Orange. Very popular
Thorbe. Yellow ground, shading lavender
Tiny Tim (Eldred-Bessie Boston). Smallest and most perfect pink.
Scarce
Tom (Bessie Boston). New 1925. Small and compact flower of bright yellow, tipped sunset red. Produces masses of blossoms
Tommy Keith. Red, tipped with white. Very attractive
Vivid. One of the brightest scarlets. Very fine for cut flowers
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Wee Gracie (West). A beautiful combination of lavender and white20
Yellow Gem (McWhirter). Considered the best yellow pompom yet introduced. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkably free-bloomer.
duced. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkably free-bloomer. Good for both exhibition and cutting

# Special Collections of Dahlias

These are sold as collections only and will not be broken up. They consist of first class tubers, each distinctly named. For descriptions refer to the catalogue.

### Collection of 12 "Marean Dahlias" \$9.00

These are large flowering, vigorous growers, originated by the late Hon. Josiah T. Marean.

Bashful Giant Mabel Thatcher Mrs. Josiah T. Marean El Toreador Marion Weller Peg o' Me Heart Hercules Mephistopheles Polar Snow Judge Marean Mrs. I. de Ver Warner Venus

If purchased separately this collection would cost \$11.50.

### Collection of 18 "Exhibition Dahlias" \$50.00

This collection is offered to those who wish to compete at dahlia shows with large blooms of striking individuality and as such contains only the finest exhibition varieties of the day.

Radio Alice Whittier Eliza Clarke Bull Robert Treat Roman Eagle Fordhook Victory Ambassador Barbara Redfern City of Lawrence Fort Washington Sanhican's Bluebird Jersey's Beacon El Dorado Marmion Siskiyou Elite Glory M. F. Heaphy Wizard of Oz

If purchased separately this collection would cost \$59.00.

#### Collection of 12 "Bessie Boston Dahlias" \$12.50

Many of the finest varieties have been given to dahliadom by Bessie Boston of San Mateo, California. This collection is composed of 12 dependable varieties.

Champagne Gorgeous San Mateo
Cigarette Kittie Dunlap Shudow's Lavender
El Dorado Mariposa Tommy Atkins
Faith Garibaldi Rookwood Vivandiere

If purchased separately this collection would cost \$16.50.

#### Collection of 10 "Sanhican's Dahlias" \$18.50

Sanhicans Gardens have been famous for the varieties which have been produced by them. The following ten are typical examples.

Eva Williams Sanhican's Bluebird Sanhican's Rose
Margaret Masson Sanhican's Gem Sanhican's Ruby
Roman Eagle Sanhican's Magnate
Sanhican's Monarch

If purchased separately this collection would cost \$22.50.

### Surprise Collections

They consist of 12 named varieties of our selection and are sold at \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. In every instance each will consist of 12 tubers which total in value in the catalogue not less than twice the sum paid.

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.

## Dahlia Seeds

The long growing season of 1927 produced a fine crop of dahlia seed, and we are able to offer good heavy seed of some of the finest varieties.

El Dorado	\$5.00
Judge Marean	2.50
Large Exhibition Varieties Mixed100 seeds	2.50
General Mixture of Large Flowering Va-	
rieties100 seeds	1.00
General Mixture—run of the field100 seeds	.50
Pompons Mixed	1.00
Collarettes Mixed	.75

We recommend "The Flower Grower" to those who wish an up to date magazine on Floriculture, in which the dahlia finds a generous share of attention.

Dahlia lovers should join the American Dahlia Society and be in touch with dahlia information up to the minute.

Our catalogues are issued in January of each year. If you fail to receive a copy, drop us a postal and one will be sent to you.

Should you not be interested in this catalogue, we will esteem it a favor if you will pass it on to one of your dahlia-loving friends whose thanks to you may be as great as will be ours.

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